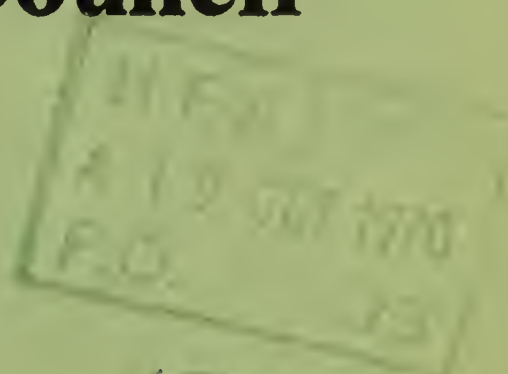


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LLANFYLLIN
Rural District Council



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1967

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication of the new administration. The President, James Madison, discusses the state of the Union and the challenges facing the new government. He also mentions the recent election and the peaceful transition of power.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, James Callaghan, dated January 1, 1801. It provides a detailed account of the financial state of the country at the time. The report discusses the national debt, the state of the treasury, and the measures being taken to manage the country's finances.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, John Adams, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the navy and the measures being taken to strengthen it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, Henry Dearborn, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the army and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the interior and the measures being taken to develop it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the education system and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the agriculture and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the commerce and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Marine, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the marine and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Air, James Smith, dated January 1, 1801. It discusses the state of the air and the measures being taken to improve it. The report mentions the recent acquisition of the USS Intrepid and the plans for expanding the fleet.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE 1967-68

Chairman

J. F. Jones (Vice Chairman of the Council)

Parish

Llanfihangel

Members

R. W. Lewis

Carreghafa

J. T. Jones, J.P.

Ll. S. Jones

J. T. Thomas

}

Guilsfield (Without)

R. Lewis

D. E. Roberts

J. S. Evans

E. R. Swain

E. H. Mills

Garthbeithio

Hirnant

Llandrinio

Llandysilio

Llanerfyl

D. J. Jones

R. E. Davies

J. Jones

}

Llanfair Caereinion

J. H. Pritchard

T. Jones

T. P. Hughes

T. Jones

Miss H. Jones

G. Owen

T. M. Edwards

T. O. Rickett

Llanfechain

Llangadfan

Llangyniew

Llangynog

Llanrhaeadr (Mont.)

Llansantffraid (Deytheur)

Llansantffraid (Pool)

Llanwddyn

Miss P.Z. Cartwright

R. N. Jones (Chairman of the Council)

}

Meifod

G. J. Owen, J.P.

Pennant

Clerk: Glyn Jones

STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

E. M. GREVILLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Office:

Welshpool Borough Council Offices, 42, Broad Street, Welshpool
Tel. Welshpool 3142

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

LL. O. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)

Office:

Rural District Council Offices, Llanfyllin
Tel. Llanfyllin 381

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

T. ROBERTS, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Cert.R.S.H.
(Meat and Other Foods)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. R. BOTTOMLEY, Dip.P.H.I.E.B.
(Appointed February, 1967)

To the Chairman and Members of the Llanfyllin Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present my report for the year 1967.

My absence from duty due to illness and accident for several months during 1968 and 1969 has caused delay in compiling the reports for this year.

May I thank Mr. Evans, the Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, for preparing "Section C" of the report dealing with the "Sanitary Circumstances of the Area".

The Vital Statistics of the Area compare, generally, favourably with those of the County as a whole.

Population—There has been a continual fall in the Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population figures over the past nine years; the figure for 1967 was lower in spite of the fact that the number of births exceeded deaths in this year. One can but surmise that the younger working population tend to seek employment away from the rural areas.

Illegitimacy Rate—There was a rise in this rate over the 1966 figure. A study of the rates over the past five years of the Llanfyllin Rural, other Rural and County illegitimacy rates demonstrates the general upward trend. This reflects an increased rate of illegitimacy in England and Wales.

Causes of Death—The chief cause was from heart disease, but the percentage of total deaths attributed to coronary heart disease was lower than the figure for 1966 by 8.5 %

The incidence of deaths from vascular lesions of the central nervous system, on the other hand, showed an increase of 7 % over the 1966 figure.

Deaths from malignancy were fewer and there was but one death from cancer of the lung.

Infectious Diseases—The number of infectious and other notifiable diseases reported during the year totalled 30. 4 of these cases occurred as the result of a family outbreak of food-poisoning caused by a salmonella infection.

One case of human brucellosis came to our attention.

These cases are discussed further in the body of the report.

Immunization—The programme of immunization of all children against tetanus, initiated in 1966, continued in 1967, and by the end of the year over 3,700 infants and school children had received this protection.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Clerk and his staff, and the Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their unremitting assistance during the past two years.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

Elinor M. Greville,

Medical Officer of Health

October 1969

PART 1

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District—163,477 acres.

Registrar General's mid-year estimate of resident population—8,860.

Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books, 1st April, 1967—3,250.

Rateable value at 31st March, 1967—£159,001.

Sum of Penny Rate—£624 15s. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated mid-	1967—	8,860
„	„ 1966—	8,950
„	„ 1965—	8,990
„	„ 1964—	9,070
„	„ 1963—	9,070
„	„ 1962—	9,150
„	„ 1961—	9,210
„	„ 1960—	9,680
„	„ 1959—	9,700

These figures show a fall of 90 in the population since 1966. The 1967 live births stood at the figure of 117; but as the number of deaths was 93, there was a *natural* increase in the population of 24.

Births and Deaths

Live Births: Total :117

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	56	53	109
Illegitimate	3	5	8
Total	59	58	117

Crude Birth Rate—13.20 per 1,000 population.

Corrected Birth Rate—15.71 per 1,000 population (after applying the Area Comparability Factor of 1.19).

Illegitimacy Rate—6.8 per cent of all births.

Trend of Illegitimacy Rates 1963-67

	Llanfyllin R.D.	Other Rural Districts Montgomeryshire	Montgomery County
1963	4.4	5.0	4.4
1964	3.0	5.0	4.9
1965	7.3	7.4	6.98
1966	5.2	7.4	7.4
1967	6.8	7.9	7.2

Stillbirths: Total—1.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Cause of Stillbirth:

Foetal abnormality.

Stillbirth Rate: 0.9 per cent of all live births.

Total Live and Stillbirths: —118.

Total Infant Deaths:—(Deaths under 1 year)—NIL.

Total Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 year)—NIL.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths of infants between 1—4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—NIL.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths—deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births—8.

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)—NIL.

Deaths:

All causes: Total—93.

Males 51

Females..... 42

Total 93

Crude death rate—10.50 per 1,000 population.

Corrected death rate—9.87 per 1,000 population (after applying the Area Comparability Factor of 0.94)

Causes of Death at different periods of Life during 1967 in the Rural District of Llanfyllin

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	AGE IN YEARS						
			All Ages	1—5	15—25	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75 75 and over
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
***Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Heart Disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1966 and 1967

	Llanfyllin R.D.		Montgomery County	Eengland and Wales
	1966	1967	1967	1967
Birth rate .corrected)	15.16	15'7	14.04	17.2
Illegitimacy rate	5.2%	6.8%	7.2%	—
Death rate (corrected)	11.24	9.87	10.28	11.2
Still birth rate	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	1.48%
Infant Mortality rate	26.3	Nil	13.1	18.3
Neo-natal Mortality rate	Nil	Nil	6.5	12.5*
Peri-natal Mortality rate	17.2	8.0	22.9	25.4
Maternal Mortality rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20 (prov.)

* Lowest on record.

Analysis of Vital Statistics of the Five Sanitary Authorities in North Montgomeryshire (1967)

Sanitary District	Popul- ation	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Popul- ation	Still- birth Rate (% of live births)	Illegi- timate Birth Rate (% of total births)	Total Infant Mort- ality Rate per 1,000 live births	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Tuber- culosis death rate per million popul- ation
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,230	10.57	Nil	7.7	Nil	12.20	Nil
Montgomery M.B.	1,000	10.0	Nil	20.0	Nil	12.00	Nil
Welshpool M.B.	6,600	15.91	1.9	5.6	19.0	9.55	152**
Llanfyllin R.D.	8,860	13.20	0.9	6.8	Nil	10.50	Nil
Forden R.D.	5,140	16.15	2.4	7.1	Nil	8.95	192*
Whole County	43,590	14.04	1.6	7.2	13.1	10.64	116

* This was caused by 2 illegitimate births .Total births were only 10).

** Caused by only one such death.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

A total of 30 cases of infectious diseases was notified during the year and were distributed as follows:

Whooping Cough	15
Measles	10
Food Poisoning	4
Brucellosis	1 (not usually notifiable)

No cases of tuberculosis were notified and no deaths occurred from this cause during the year.

Food Poisoning—Four members of a family were affected; 3 boys and a girl. One boy was admitted to hospital urgently with suspected “meningitis”, but was subsequently found to be infected by “Salmonella Dublin”, a food poisoning organism.

Investigation of all the members of the family disclosed that a further three children were “symptomless” carriers. It was found that a cow and 2 calves had recently been ill on the farm. The children had been in close contact with these animals, and although salmonella infection was suspected in the animals, it was found to be administratively difficult to confirm this, since the farmer in question proved unco-operative.

The family were fully investigated bacteriologically and kept under observation until they were proved to be free from infection. The milk, fortunately, was already heat-treated before sale to the public, and the family were advised to boil milk for their own use. One child was excluded from school until we were satisfied that he was free from infection.

Brucellosis—A housewife living on a farm contacted brucellosis. The disease in this country is caused by the brucella abortus organism; it causes a febrile, protracted illness in humans and abortion in cows. The organism is excreted in milk and in this way infection can be passed on to humans. Close contact with animals may also give rise to infection, as instanced by the high incidence of brucellosis occurring in farm workers and veterinary surgeons.

In the case under discussion, the housewife never tended the animals but drank unusually large quantities of raw milk.

The milk supply from the farm was pasteurized before distribution to the public.

Only heat treatment of all milk can ensure its safety, but the Ministry of Agriculture have now introduced a voluntary “Brucellosis Eradication Scheme.” Although in its infancy it is hoped that the scheme, eventually, will eradicate the disease in this country.

Mass Radiography Unit—The unit continued to visit the county at intervals and examined general practitioner referrals and members of the general public. In addition surveys of certain groups were carried out. (e.g. hospital inmates, factories, etc.)

Vaccinations and Immunizations—This service is offered at the County Welfare Clinics and in the schools.

In 1966, school children in Montgomeryshire who had not been previously immunized against *tetanus* were offered this service, and by the end of 1967, 3,714 children had been immunized. Mortality from this disease is said to be about 35%. Contamination of skin infections by soil can afford entry to the organism. The advantage of an active immunization is that the immunized person can be protected, in the event of an injury, by a re-inforcing dose of tetanus toxoid, instead of the anti-toxin which may cause anaphylaxis.

Smallpox Vaccination is no longer compulsory, but with ever increasing numbers of immigrants arriving from the continent it is important that this dreadful disease should be kept at bay by ensuring that all children are vaccinated in their second year of life.

B.C.G. Vaccination (against Tuberculosis) was carried out at Llanfyllin High School and Llanfair High School where 59 children were successfully vaccinated.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis immunization is also offered at the County Welfare clinics, and at schools.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1967.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work of my department.

As the Council will know, I hoped that during 1967 it would have been possible to inspect the 53 petroleum installations throughout the district. In fact 50 installations were inspected. The licensees were notified of breaches of licence conditions and subsequent visits were made to give advice and to ensure as far as possible compliance with the Regulations. Eight petroleum tanks were tested and were found satisfactory. Some fittings leaked on test but it was found possible to remedy these without replacing the tanks. It is hoped to continue during 1968 with a programme of testing the older petroleum tanks.

All the 33 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 were inspected and the owners' attention drawn to the infringements found. A number of re-inspections were made and advice given where necessary.

There are 90 premises in the district where food businesses are carried on. 77 of these premises have been inspected to date, resulting in a total of 895 infringements being notified to the persons responsible for complying with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

I have been concerned, as the Council is aware, with the absence of a regular system of poultry inspection at the four premises in the district carrying out processing. I believe that regular poultry inspection is important and the problem will become more acute in the very near future, especially as the poultry industry generally is expanding. However, it is difficult to foresee a time when the inspectorate will be in a position to undertake regular poultry inspection.

The number of caravans and caravan sites continued to increase and the tendency on the existing sites was to expand. I feel there are real advantages to be gained in this, from an administrative point of view, as better equipped sites with a high standard of hygiene have resulted.

One new refuse collection vehicle of a more advanced design than its predecessors was brought into service in the Autumn. Because its carrying capacity is greater than that of the side loading vehicles, previously used, some saving of time was effected, but unfortunately it was not possible to take full advantage of this because of the disruption caused by the Foot and Mouth Epidemic.

One new refuse disposal site was brought into use during the year and one site closed after it had been re-claimed for agricultural purposes. Further refuse disposal sites are required and recent experience has emphasised the need for having sufficient soil to cover the daily deposit of refuse and of having suitable machines to spread, compress and cover the refuse.

The Foot and Mouth Epidemic interrupted progress with the Llanfechain Sewerage Scheme—a scheme which has been in preparation for very many years.

In conclusion I would record my appreciation of the support which I have always received from the Council and thank my colleagues and staff for their co-operation at all times.

Your obedient servant.

Ll. O. Evans.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies

The Montgomeryshire Water Board became the statutory water authority on the 1st April 1961.

(i) Quality.

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

(a) Public Supplies operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

The results of samples of water taken from the various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during the years 1960 to 1967 are given below. All public supplies in this district are now chlorinated.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Works Operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

	Highly Satisfactory	Satis- factory	Suspicious	Unsatis- factory	Total
1960	55	5	2	5	67
1961	55	2	—	5	62
1962	50	2	—	4	56
1963	50	2	1	12	65
1964	73	1	—	10	84
1965	104	—	—	23	127
1966	76	—	—	22	98
1967	82	—	—	16	98

The figures listed above in respect of 1967 include 81 samples taken by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

In addition the Montgomeryshire Water Board submitted 12 samples and the Council one sample for chemical analysis from various points on the distribution system. None were found unsatisfactory.

(b) Private Supplies.

Requests are frequently received for samples of privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. In response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors considered it advisable to do so, a total of 95 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results:

Number of samples found highly satisfactory	—	24
„ „ „ „ satisfactory	—	1
„ „ „ „ suspicious	—	3
„ „ „ „ unsatisfactory	—	67
	—	—
		95
		—

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples were taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for grant-aided farm water schemes, the erection of new houses or improvements to existing houses.

Two samples were taken by the Council during the year from private sources and submitted to chemical analysis. One was pronounced satisfactory and the other suspicious. The latter sample was taken following the accidental fouling of a well by weed killer. The supply was eventually rendered safe.

(ii) *Quantity.*

The adequacy of the supplies varies substantially between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. In my report for the year 1962 I described the circumstances in the various parts of the district. In 1964, a new water pumping and treatment plant at Llansantffraid came into operation and added substantially to the quantity available for distribution.

During 1967 new lengths of main were charged in the Penybont-fawr, Four Crosses, Arddleen, Meifod, Bryn Mawr, Carreghofa, Llangynog and Llansantffraid districts.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvent Action.*

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Statutory Water Authority to have a marked aggressive action on metals.

(iv) *Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains.*

From figures supplied by the Montgomeryshire Water Board, the following table has been compiled showing the number of dwellings which are connected to the public water mains.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
Carreghofa	103
Garthbeibio	1
Guilsfield	84
Hirnant	—
Llandrinio	88
Llandysilio	87
Llanerfyl	45
Llanfair Caereinion	269
Llanfechain	64
Llanfihangel	15
Llangadfan	47
Llangyniew	50
Llangynog	83
Llanrhaeadr	67
Llansantffraid .Pool)	201
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	24
Meifod	147
Pennant	71
	—
Total	1,446
	—

In addition, the following table shows the number of dwellings connected to main supplies not under the control of the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
Llanwddyn	105
Hirnant	2
Llanrhaeadr	2
Llangynog	4
Llangadfan	1
	—
	114
	—

On these figures the estimated proportion of the population living in houses directly connected to a main water supply is 53%.

Drainage and Sewerage

Substantial progress has been made during the last twelve years in providing adequate drainage systems for many of the villages in the district.

Schemes have been completed in Llanrhaeadr, Llansantffraid, Llanfair Caereinion, Penybontfawr, Llangynog, Llanymynech, Meifod and Llanwddyn. Llanfechain sewerage scheme commenced in the Autumn of the year. However the work had to be postponed soon afterwards due to the dangers of spreading the Foot and Mouth disease. The disease had not disappeared by the end of the year, so the scheme was not re-started. I hope to report that in 1968 the scheme has been completed.

The scheme for Banwy Valley (Llanerfyl, Cann Office, Llangadfan and Foel) was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval, but no decision has yet been received.

The sanitary condition of the villages in the district and the general standard of housing is steadily improving, the installation of bathrooms and drainage systems becoming practicable for the first time as each sewerage scheme is carried out.

One of the principal sanitary requirements of the district is the replacement of pail closets and privies by water closets, and the annual rate of conversion to water closets of approximately 6% indicates that this problem will be with us for many years. These conversions are encouraged by means of Council grants under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts. At the present time, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the district to be 1089.

During the year visits were made in connection with drainage, sewerage and pollution of rivers and streams. Regular sampling of effluents from each sewage works is undertaken as a check on the functioning of the works.

Public Cleansing

Since September 1959 the Council have carried out collections of house refuse by direct labour but have continued with certain contracts for the collection of night soil in some parishes. The extent of these is decreasing as village sewerage schemes are completed.

Throughout the year the Council operated a weekly collection of refuse from all the villages and hamlets in the district, and from properties adjacent to the roads traversed by the collection vehicles between the various villages and hamlets.

A new Karrier vehicle with a compression ram was brought into service during the year. This proved to be a good choice of vehicle for its purpose, and because it has a greater carrying capacity than the vehicle it replaced less journeys to the tipping sites were necessary.

The introduction of the better type of vehicle should have made it possible to extend the refuse collection service, but unfortunately some curtailment of the service had to be made during the latter part of the year because of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease.

I anticipate that during 1968 it will be possible to extend the refuse collection service.

One refuse disposal site at Llanfair was restored to agricultural use after having being used for refuse disposal for many years. A new site at Cefngolau, Llanfair was brought into use and negotiations were in progress towards the end of the year, which I hope will result in the acquisition of an additional disposal site at Carreghofa.

At the end of the year there were four disposal sites available. Of these three were under the control of the Council and were situated at Llangynog, Carreghofa and Llanfair. The fourth site at Llanwddyn was controlled by Liverpool Corporation.

The cost of the scavenging service during the financial year ended March 1966 was £8,914 compared with £8,149 during the previous year.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Treatments
Farms	90	78
Private Houses	93	49
Other Premises	58	49
Local Authority premises including refuse tips	22	22

Public Health Visits

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:

Water Supplies	21
Drainage	193
Complaints	59
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	51
Housing Inspections	247
Refuse Collection and Disposal	87
Food and Drugs	136
Meat Inspection	99
Caravan Sites	150
Petroleum Installations	114
Improvement Grants	90
Building Regulations	268
Flood Relief	6
Planning Applications	36

As a result of these inspections 156 informal notices were served and 55 were complied with.

Shops and Offices

A total of 95 contraventions were notified to the persons responsible for compliance under the Act and a total of 51 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The following is a summary of the statistical position, and work completed under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of Registrations</i>	<i>No. of Registered Premises Inspected</i>	<i>No. of Persons Employed</i>
Offices	7	7	19
Retail Shops	24	24	49
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	1	1
Catering establish- ments open to the public	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	32	32	69
	—	—	—

Caravan Sites

During 1967 eight new licences were issued in respect of sites for single permanent residential caravans, two of these being existing sites which were re-licensed. At the end of the year there were twenty-nine licensed sites for single residential caravans.

Eleven licences were issued for sites of one or two holiday caravans, one being a renewal of an expired licence. A total of 21 such sites were licensed at the end of the year.

Three licences were issued in respect of new larger holiday caravan sites, and by the end of the year there were fourteen such holiday sites in the district, licensed for a total of 622 caravans.

108 visits were made to caravan sites during the year, and it was found that the sites were generally well maintained, and, where holiday sites are expanding, the operators are cooperating in improving the amenities of their sites.

Petroleum (Acts) Regulations 1926-36

There are 53 petroleum installations within the district. 50 of these premises have been visited during the year, and a total of 120 contraventions of the Regulations pointed out to the licensees. Altogether 108 visits were made to these type of premises.

The most common contravention found was the absence of an external master switch, which is necessary to isolate all electrical systems from the pumps in case of fire or other emergencies. I am pleased to report that of the licensees notified of this, the majority cooperated, and provided the necessary safety equipment.

5 licensees were required during the year to arrange for the testing of the older tanks on their premises. Subsequently 8 tanks and attachments were tested, and although leaks were found in some of the fittings it was not found necessary to replace any of the tanks.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one open air pool in the district which was constructed for the Local Education Authority.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing

No. of Official Representations made to the Council	10
No. of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation	3
No. of premises actually closed	5
No. of premises demolished	—
No. of Houses constructed in the area: (a) Council Houses	23
(b) Private Houses	16
No. of Houses improved by means of Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, during the year	27

The following table shows the number of Improvement Grants awarded annually since 1951 and the total amount of such grants.

Year	No. of Grants Awarded	Amount paid in Grants		
		£	s.	d.
1951	1	393	0	0
1952	4	926	8	0
1953	4	1,179	14	4
1954	7	1,994	1	1
1955	18	5,794	7	0
1956	27	8,726	18	0
1957	19	6,659	4	9
1958	15	4,986	0	0
1959	20	6,576	0	0
1960	22	6,247	15	0
1961	29	7,663	0	0
1962	32	10,791	0	0
1963	29	8,941	0	0
1964	26	6,161	17	4
1965	41	9,091	8	9
1966	39	11,385	0	0
1967	28	8,281	1	1
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Total	361	£105,797	15	4
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Factories Act 1961 Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupier Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in .i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	11	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	25	14	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act 1965

1. There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:

Bakehouses	1
Butcher's Shops	4
General Provision Stores	30
Cafes	3
Licensed Premises	25
Confectioner's Shops	4
Poultry Packers	4
Public Institutions and School Canteens	19

2. Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:

For the sale of ice cream	58
For the manufacture of sausages	2

3. 108 inspections were made of 77 food premises. As a result of these inspections informal notices were served requiring attention to 895 items which contravened the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. During the year 221 contraventions were remedied.

4. Educational activity in relation to food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection was carried out and the carcasses of all animals inspected stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

All meat found to be unfit for human consumption was dyed green, and removed from the slaughterhouse by manufacturers of animal by-products.

The following table gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	73	—	—	391	67
Number inspected	73	—	—	391	67
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	—	—	67	3
Per cent of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.4	—	—	17.1	4.5
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Per cent of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.5
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight of Meat Condemned—496 lbs.

Poultry Inspection

There are four premises in the district where poultry is processed. Each processes an average of 500 birds per week, mainly broilers.

The trade has its own system of scrutiny and rejection of birds which are obviously unfit but it is not known what weight of poultry has been rejected in this way. This department has not been called upon to condemn any poultry as unfit for human consumption.

It has not been found possible in 1967 to introduce a scheme of regular inspection of poultry processed in the district.



